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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/594,302 | 06/14/2000 | Craig William Payne | 3399P115 | 7726 |
| 26529 | 7590 | 08/05/2004 | EXAMINER | |
| BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN/PDC 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025 | | | NGUYEN, DAVID Q | |
| | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2681 | |
| DATE MAILED: 08/05/2004 | | | | |

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 09/594,302 | PAYNE ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit David Q Nguyen |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 June 2004.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 59-62,65-76,112-114,117-130 and 134-143 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 59-62,65-76,112-114,117-130 and 134-143 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 59-62,65-76,112-114, 117-127, 128-130 and 133-143 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 59-60,65,67-70,75-76, and 112,117,119-121, and 126-127 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laflin et al (US Patent No. 5705995) in view of Detlef (US 6351523).

Regarding claim 59, Laflin et al disclose a method of operating a wireless communication device, the method comprising receiving a message at the wireless communication device (see abstract); automatically detecting a contact identifier in the message (see fig. 2 and fig. 4; address 2, address 3, and header 36; col. 5, lines 59-67); automatically identifying a class of contact classes of contact identifier to which the contact identifier belongs, from a plurality of predetermined classes of contact identifiers (see figs. 4 and 9); outputting descriptive information relating to the contact identifier on an output component of the wireless communication device (see col. 9, lines 23-42).

Laflin et al are silent to disclose enabling user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier in response to said descriptive information

being output, including provisioning a user interface of the wireless communication device to perform the task according to the identified class of contact identifier. However, Detlef discloses enabling user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier in response to said descriptive information being output, including provisioning a user interface of the wireless communication device to perform the task according to the identified class of contact identifier (see col. 5, lines 15-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Detlef to Laflin's method user can reply or forward the message.

Regarding claim 60, Laflin et al also disclose performing for each of a plurality of contact identifiers in the message entity (see abstract; and explanation in claims 1 and 77).

Regarding claim 112, Laflin et al disclose a method of operating a wireless communication device, the method comprising receiving a message at the wireless communication device (see abstract); automatically detecting a plurality of contact identifiers in the message; and for each of the plurality of contact identifiers in the message (see fig. 2 and fig. 4; address 2, address 3, and header 36; col. 5, lines 59-67; col. 5, lines 32-38); automatically identifying a class of contact classes of contact identifier to which the contact identifier belongs, from a plurality of predetermined classed of contact identifiers (see figs. 4 and 9); outputting descriptive information relating to the contact identifier on an output component of the wireless communication device (see col. 9, lines 23-42). Laflin et al fails to disclose enabling user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier in response to

said outputting descriptive information relating to the contact identifier, wherein said enabling including provisioning a user interface of the wireless communication device to perform the task according to the identified class of contact identifier. However, Detlef discloses enabling user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier in response to said outputting descriptive information relating to the contact identifier, wherein said enabling including provisioning a user interface of the wireless communication device to perform the task according to the identified class of contact identifier (see col. 5, lines 15-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Detlef to Laflin's method user can reply or forward the message.

Regarding claims 65 and 117, the method of the combination also discloses wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier further comprises sending a response to the message entity to a destination specified by the contact identifier (see col. 5, lines 15-25 of Detlef).

Regarding claims 67 and 119, Laflin et al also disclose wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier further comprises establishing a communication session with a remote gateway ID (see fig. 2 and 9; a message having the contact identifier such as phone number or caller ID; user can make a call by using the phone number or caller ID; making a call has to establish a communication with a base station in the wireless network).

Regarding claims 68 and 120, Laflin et al also disclose wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier further comprises automatically inserts the identified contact identifier into a field of a database record (see col. 7, lines 30-67).

Regarding claims 69 and 121, Laflin et al also disclose instructions to identify a resource containing the contact identifier; and instructions to retrieve the identified resource (see col. 9, lines 23-43).

Regarding claim 70, Laflin et al also disclose when executed by a wireless communication device, causes the wireless communication device to perform the method recited in claims 63 and 81 for each of a plurality of contact identifiers in the message entity (see col. 7, lines 30-67; col. 9, lines 23-43).

Regarding claims 75 and 126, Laflin et al also discloses wherein the predetermined classes is from the group consisting of electronic mail contact identifiers, Uniform Resource Indicators (URIs), phone number contact identifiers, facsimile number contact identifiers, pager number contact identifiers, SMS contact identifiers and user specified contact identifiers (see fig. 7).

Regarding claims 76 and 127, Laflin et al also disclose the wireless communication device is selected from a group consisting of a mobile phone, a personal digital assistant, and a two way pager (see abstract).

3. Claims 71-74 and 122-125 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laflin et al. (US Patent Number 5705995) in view of Detlef (US 6351523) and further in view of Gershman et al. (US Patent Number 6401085).

Regarding claims 71-74 and 122-125, the method of Laflin et al in view of Detlef fails to disclose wherein the contact identifier is field entry in a stored file; wherein the stored file is from a group consisting of an address book, a calendar and a contact list; wherein the stored file is a database stored on a remote server device; and wherein the database stored on the remote server device is a public commercial database. However, Gershman discloses the contact identifier is field entry in a stored file; wherein the stored file is from a group consisting of an address book, a calendar and a contact list; wherein the stored file is a database stored on a remote server device; and wherein the database stored on the remote server device is a public commercial database (see col. 43; lines 46-60; col. 44, lines 1-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Gershman to the method so that a network server device is capable of including a connection mechanism between wireless carrier network and wired network.

4. Claims 61-62 and 113-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laflin et al. (US Patent Number 5705995) in view of Detlef (US 6351523) and further in view of Jambhekar et al. (US Patent Number 6430405).

Regarding claims 61-62 and 113-114, the method of Laflin et al in view of Detlef fails to disclose wherein each of the plurality of predetermined classes of contact identifiers represents a different mode of communication; wherein the mode of communication is from the group consisting of electronic mail service, facsimile service, short message services, paging service, file retrieval services and phone services. However, Jambhekar et al disclose each of the plurality of predetermined classes of contact identifiers represents a different mode of communication; wherein the mode of

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communication is from the group consisting of electronic mail service, facsimile service, short message services, paging service, file retrieval services and phone services (see fig. 10-6; 10-7; 10-8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Jambhekar et al to the method in order to provide more activities to wireless communication device.

5. Claims 66 and 118 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laflin et al (US Patent No. 5705995) in view of Detlef (US 6351523) and further in view of Helferich (US 6259892).

Regarding claims 66 and 118, the method of Laflin et al in view of Detlef fails to disclose wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier comprises retrieving a contact record containing the contact identifier. However, Helferich discloses wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier comprises retrieving a contact record containing the contact identifier (see col. 10, lines 19-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Helferich's method to the method of Laflin et al in view of Detlef user can reply or forward the message.

6. Claims 128-130,133,135-137,142-143 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laflin et al (US Patent No. 5705995) in view of Jambhekar et al. (US Patent Number 6430405) and further in view of Detlef (US 6351523).

Regarding claim 128, Laflin et al discloses a method of operating a wireless communication device, the method comprising receiving a message at the wireless

communication device (see abstract); automatically detecting a contact identifiers in the message (see fig. 2 and fig. 4; address 2, address 3, and header 36; col. 5, lines 59-67; col. 5, lines 32-38); automatically identifying a class of contact classes of contact identifier to which the contact identifier belongs, from a plurality of predetermined classes of contact identifiers (see figs. 4 and 9); outputting descriptive information relating to the contact identifier on an output component of the wireless communication device (see col. 9, lines 23-42). Laflin et al fails to disclose wherein each of the plurality of predetermined classes of contact identifiers represents a different mode of communication; and enabling a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier, in response to said outputting descriptive information relating to the contact identifier, wherein said enabling includes provisioning a user interface of the wireless communication device to perform the task according to the identified class of contact identifier. However, Jambhekar et al disclose each of the plurality of predetermined classes of contact identifiers represents a different mode of communication (see fig. 10-6; 10-7; 10-8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Jambhekar et al to the method in order to provide more activities to wireless communication device.

The method of Laflin et al in view of Jambhekar et al still fails to disclose enabling a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier, in response to said outputting descriptive information relating to the contact identifier, wherein said enabling includes provisioning a user interface of the wireless communication device to perform the task according to the identified class of

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contact identifier. However, Detlef disclose enabling a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier, in response to said outputting descriptive information relating to the contact identifier, wherein said enabling includes provisioning a user interface of the wireless communication device to perform the task according to the identified class of contact identifier. (see col. 5, lines 15-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Detlef's method to the method of Laflin in view of Jambhekar et al user can reply or forward the message.

Regarding claim 129, Laflin also discloses the method comprising performing said detecting, said identifying, and said output for each of a plurality of contact identifiers in the message (see explanation in claim 128).

Regarding claims 130, the method of Laflin et al in view of Jambhekar et al and further in view of Detlef also discloses wherein each of the plurality of predetermined classes of contact identifiers represents a different mode of communication; wherein the mode of communication is from the group consisting of electronic mail service, facsimile service, short message services, paging service, file retrieval services and phone services (see fig. 10-6; 10-7; 10-8 of Jambhekar et al)

Regarding claims 133, the method of the combination also discloses wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier further comprises sending a response to the message entity to a destination specified by the contact identifier (see col. 5, lines 15-25 of Detlef).

Regarding claim 135, Laflin et al also disclose wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact

identifier further comprises establishing a communication session with a remote gateway ID (see fig. 2 and 9; a message having the contact identifier such as phone number or caller ID; user can make a call by using the phone number or caller ID; making a call has to establish a communication with a base station in the wireless network).

Regarding claim 136, Laflin et al also disclose wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier further comprises automatically inserts the identified contact identifier into a field of a database record (see col. 7, lines 30-67).

Regarding claim 137, Laflin et al also disclose instructions to identify a resource containing the contact identifier; and instructions to retrieve the identified resource (see col. 9, lines 23-43).

Regarding claim 142, Laflin et al also discloses wherein the predetermined classes is from the group consisting of electronic mail contact identifiers, Uniform Resource Indicators (URIs), phone number contact identifiers, facsimile number contact identifiers, pager number contact identifiers, SMS contact identifiers and user specified contact identifiers (see fig. 7).

Regarding claim 143, Laflin et al also disclose the wireless communication device is selected from a group consisting of a mobile phone, a personal digital assistant, and a two way pager (see abstract).

7. Claim 134 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laflin et al (US Patent No. 5705995) in view of Jambhekar et al. (US Patent Number 6430405) and further in view of Detlef (US 6351523) and still in view of Helferich (US 6259892).

Regarding claim 134, the method of Laflin et al in view of Jambhekar et al and further in view of Detlef fails to disclose wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier comprises retrieving a contact record containing the contact identifier. However, Helperich discloses wherein said instructions to enable a user of the wireless communication device to initiate a task relating to the contact identifier comprises retrieving a contact record containing the contact identifier (see col. 10, lines 19-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Helperich's method to the method of the combination so that user can reply or forward the message.

8. Claims 138-141 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laflin et al (US Patent No. 5705995) in view of Jambhekar et al. (US Patent Number 6430405) and further in view of Detlef (US 6351523) and still in view of Gershman et al. (US Patent Number 6401085).

Regarding claims 138-141, the method of Laflin et al in view of Jambhekar et al and further in view of Detlef fails to disclose wherein the contact identifier is field entry in a stored file; wherein the stored file is from a group consisting of an address book, a calendar and a contact list; wherein the stored file is a database stored on a remote server device; and wherein the database stored on the remote server device is a public commercial database. However, Gershman discloses the contact identifier is field entry in a stored file; wherein the stored file is from a group consisting of an address book, a calendar and a contact list; wherein the stored file is a database stored on a remote server device; and wherein the database stored on the remote server device is a public

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commercial database (see col. 43; lines 46-60; col. 44, lines 1-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Gershman to the method so that a network server device is capable of including a connection mechanism between wireless carrier network and wired network.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Q Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-605-4254. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on 703-308-4825. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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